

Kentucky



Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 13. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORVELL.

THE price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, Jr.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

Bank Note Engraving.

CONE, FREEMAN & CO.

EAST STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE
MECHANICS BANK,

BALTIMORE,

Are prepared to engrave BANK NOTES
of every description, in a style as elegant
and as difficult to counterfeit, as any ever en-
graved in the United States. All orders will
be promptly executed.

Baltimore, Feb. 21—March 13.—4t.

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A

GROCERY STORE,

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Mor-
ton & Co. at the corner of Short street and
Chesapeake, fronting the Public Square, in
Lexington,

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

CORN MEAL & BRAN,

FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT
HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE Salt

Brandy Pepper

Spirits Spices

Gin Cheese

Whiskey Raisins

Sugar Almonds

Coffee Spanish

Tea Common Cigars

Chockolate Chewing Tobacco &

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,
Which they will sell upon reasonable terms
for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat
and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington
Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which
the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time,
a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia
and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—tf.

ESTRAYS.

Fayette County, Set.

Taken up by John Parker, living on south Elkhorn 4 head of horses, 2 bay mares 4 years old next spring, no marks or brands perceptible.—Also one yellow sorrel mare, flax main and tail, left hind foot white, with a snip on her nose.—Also one bay horse colt, supposed to be 5 years old next spring, with a star in his forehead, also hip-shotten in the left hip.—None of the above described are branded.

Appraised to \$4 per head, before me this 31st day of January, 1818, by John Megill & Daniel Ore.

March 13.—3t.

JOS. ROBB.

Agricultural Society.

IT is proposed by the Agricultural Society to give the following PREMIUMS at the next FAIR, which will be held on the 2d Thursday in June next. This notice is given in order that the various objects may be made ready for exhibition.

For the best Bull A Silver Cup.

Cow and Calf A Silver Cup.

Saddle Horse A Whip.

Mare and Colt A Bridle.

Merino Ram, Ky. breed 6 pair Sheep Shears.

Long woolled do. 6 pr. do. do.

Bear An elegant Carving Knife.

Sample of Whiskey, with satis-
factory assurances of the exhibi-
tors having 100 gallons more
made in the preceding season.

A Silver Cup.

Cheese made n season A Silver

Cup.

Piece of 20 yards of fine woolen

Cloth, made in a private fami-
ly One pr. Plated Goblets.

Lanscay, thick, strong and not
twisted One pr. Silver Sugar

Tongs.

Piece of Vesting of any materi-
al One pr. Sugar Tonga.

Carpeting One pr. Candle Sticks.

Casmere Half Doz. Tea Spoons.

Cassiner One Cream Ladle.

Twilled or plain cotton or wool,
or mixed cloth undressed One pr.

Sugar Tonga.

Heart Rug A Plated Goblet.

Piece of Linen A Silver Cup.

Ticking One pr. Sugar Tonga.

Dimity Half Doz. Silver Tea

Spoons.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

March 13, 1818.—3m

A STRAY.

Taken up by Thomas Walters, living near the Shaker's Ferry in Jessamine county, one brown mare 3 years old last spring, star in her forehead, about 15 hands high, no brands perceptible, unbroke, appraised to \$15—appraised before me on the 15th Nov. 1817.

JOHN DOWNING, J. P. & C.

March 13.—3t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on Tuesday morning last, from the subscriber, near the Cross Plains, in Fayette county, a Negro Man named ANDREW, 25 years of age, six feet high, black complexion, stoops in his shoulders, speaks poorly, though a little broken, smiling countenance, and large white eyes. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

ELIZABETH DULIN.

March 13, 1818.—3t.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Fayette county, between the Russell's and Lime-stone road, 4 miles from Lexington, a Negro Man named MILES, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, thick lips, some of his fore-teeth out, and a piece off one of his ears—had on a white linsey coat, and brown linsey pantaloons, when he went away, the latter end of February. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given, for apprehending said runaway, and securing him so that I get him again.

RICHARD PATTERSON.

March 13, 1818.—3t.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCANDIZE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose.

Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—tf.

EAST STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE
MECHANICS BANK,

LEXINGTON,

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of April next,

THE Undersigned Commissioners, appointed by law, will open Books for receiving

subscriptions to "THE FARMERS' AND

MECHANICS' BANK OF LEXINGTON," at

the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THOMAS BODLEY,
ASA THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
GABRIEL TANDY,
PATTERSON RAIN,
JOHN T. MASON, Jr.

Lex. March 13, 1818.—3t.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an Act passed at the last session of the legislature, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on the last Saturday in this month, to commence at 12 o'clock, that portion of the

PUBLIC GROUND,

IN THE TOWN OF DANVILLE, Remaining unsold, lying on the street called Main street, and running back 90 feet.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. By order of the Trustees.

DAN'L BARBEE, Clerk.

March 13, 1818.—3t.

EDUCATION.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Female Academy, wishes to inform the patrons of that Institution, and those who may become such, that he designs the ensuing session, which commences the first of April, to divide the school into four classes.

The studies of the 1st Class, will be Reading, Writing, and English Grammar—Terms per session, or half year, including vacations, which will not exceed four weeks.

The 2d Class—Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Grammar—Terms per session.

The 3d Class—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Composition—Terms perditio-

to, 24 The 4th Class—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and Composition—Terms per ditto, 24 Those whom it may not suit to commence with the session, will be received at any time in the above Classes, and only required to pay in proportion to the time.

His friends and the public are informed, that in his Lancasterian School he has room for a few more pupils, both in the male and female departments, where every attention shall be paid to their advancement, morals, &c.—Terms \$4 per quarter.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—tf.

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Casmere Half Doz. Tea Spoons.

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Piece of Linen A Silver Cup.

Ticking One pr. Sugar Tonga.

Dimity Half Doz. Silver Tea

Spoons.

Our Relations with Spain.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Conformably with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of this month, I now lay before that House, a report received from the Secretary of State, with the copy of the correspondence referred to, and requested by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 12th, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 6th of this month, requesting the President to cause to be laid before that House, the correspondence with the government of Spain, to which a letter of the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid of the 25th of October, 1816, communicated with a late Message of the President to that House, relates, has the honor here-with to submit to the President a copy of the correspondence requested.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State,

February 12th, 1818.

(TRANSLATION.)
The Chevalier Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR—Under the date of 30th June, I am advised by lieutenant general Don Pablo Morillo, captain general of Caracas, and commander of the expedition which his majesty has destined to re-establish tranquillity at Carthagena, that, with a view to accelerate this important object, he is about to establish the most rigorous blockade of the ports of the vice-royalty of Santa Fe, including Carthagena, and that, in consequence, every neutral which shall be found, not only in those ports, but on those coasts, shall be made prize of, in order to prevent those who have revolted from his majesty's authority, receiving succors of any kind.

I have thought it proper to communicate this to you for the information of the President, that the injuries may be avoided which would result to the citizens of this republic, if they continue as heretofore, to trade with the rebels against the authority of my sovereign.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my respect, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1815.

(TRANSLATION.)
Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.

SIR—Don Pablo Morillo, commander in chief of the forces destined by the king, my master, for the pacification of the vice-royalty of Santa Fe, says to me, under date of the 19th of December last, that after having compelled Carthagena to surrender at discretion, he had found it expedient, for the complete re-establishment of the tranquillity of the vice-royalty, to continue the blockade from Santa Martha to the river Atrato inclusive, and to give orders, that if any vessel be met with, further south than the parallel of Cape Tiburon on the Mosquito Shore, and between the meridians of these points, she would be declared a good prize, whatever documents or destination she might have. But that he had left open to the commerce of neutrals, the two ports of Santa Martha and Puerto-Bello.

I have the honor to give you this notice, as it may be interesting to the merchants of the United States, and to renew the assurances, &c.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1816.

DOCUMENTS.
Respecting an illegal Spanish blockade, and the seizure of American vessels under it.
Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, other Chevalier de Onis, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

March 20th, 1816.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of March 2d, announcing the continuance of a blockade of the Spanish coast in South America, from Santa Martha, to the river Atrato, inclusive of the latter, by the commander in chief of his Catholic majesty's forces, and that if any vessel is met south of the mouth of the Magdalena, or north of the parallel of Cape Tiburon, on the Mosquito coast, and between the meridians of those points, she shall be seized and condemned as a prize, whatever may be her documents or destination. You state also, that the ports of Santa Martha and Puerto-Bello, are left open to neutrals.

I have to state that this proclamation of general Morillo, is evidently repugnant to the law of nations, or several reasons, particularly the following: that it declares a coast of several hundred miles to be in a state of blockade, and because it authorizes the seizure of neutral vessels at an unjustifiable distance from the coast. No maxim of the law of nations is better established, than that a blockade shall be confined to particular ports, and that an adequate force shall be stationed at each to support it. The force should be stationary, and not a cruising squadron, and placed so near the entrance of the harbor or mouth of the river, as to make it evidently dangerous for a vessel to enter. I have to add, that a vessel entering the port ought not to be seized, except in returning to it, after being warned off by the blockading squadron stationed near it.

I am instructed by the President, to state to you these objections to the blockade, which has been announced in your letter, that you may communicate them

to your government, and in confidence that you will, in the mean time, interpose your good offices, and prevail on general Morillo to alter his proclamation, and practise under it in such a manner, as to conform in both respects to the law of nations.

In stating to you these well founded objections to the blockade of general Morillo, I have the honor to observe, that your motive for communicating it, is duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR—I have received your official letter of the 20th of this month, in which you state that the proclamation of general Morillo is repugnant to the laws of nations, as well because it declares a coast of several hundred miles in a state of blockade, authorizing the capture of every neutral vessel at an unlimited distance from the coast, as that it is an established maxim among nations that a blockade should be limited to the ports where there may be a stationary and not a cruising force sufficient to make the entrance of the harbor or river where it may be placed, dangerous, and finally, even in this case, a vessel ought not to be captured when she is about to enter a port, save only when, after having received notice of the blockade, she attempts to infringe it.

You are pleased to state to me, that the President desires that I will communicate these observations to my government, and that I would use my good offices, confidentially with general Morillo, so to modify his blockade, as to make it conform to the laws of nations.

I will communicate to his majesty, in compliance with the wishes of the President, what you have stated to me in your note, and I will with pleasure avail myself of the departure of Mr. Hughes, to write to general Morillo, inviting him, in the execution of his blockade, to avoid the injurious effects resulting therefrom, to the citizens of this republic, so far as may be compatible with the security and tranquillity of his majesty's dominions under his command.

I must, however, observe to you, sir, that general Morillo has a naval force disposable and competent, as I conceive, to the object in view. That on the 3d of February there sailed from Cadiz, a squadron of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels as a reinforcement: that on the coast intended to be blockaded by the said general, there are no other ports of entry for merchant vessels than those of Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Puerto-Bello; and finally, that the measure taken by him not being directed against an enemy's country, is not, as stated in your esteemed note, contrary to the laws of public rights.

The object of the general's proclamation is to notify the traders of foreign nations, that he will maintain the laws for the regulation of the Indians, in their full force; the observance of which had been relaxed in the latter times, by the effect of circumstances, though modified, however, in favor of neutrals, by leaving two ports open to their commerce. You are aware that, agreeably to those laws, no foreign vessel was allowed to trade with the dominions of his majesty, on that continent, without a special license, and that vessels found near, or evidently shaping a course towards them, were liable to confiscation as interlopers. Not only that part of the coast lying between Santa Martha and the river Atrato, but the whole coast eastward and southward of those points, from the Oronoco to the territory of this republic, belongs to the Spanish monarchy, and, consequently, any vessel whatever, found near it, or standing towards it, can have no other object than to carry on smuggling, or stir up a civil war in the king's dominions; in either case, the laws of nations recommend the seizure of the vessels so employed.

Actuated by a constant desire to prevent the misfortunes which such injuries might occasion to the citizens of this republic, I have, on other occasions, suggested a very simple mode of putting an end to them, namely, that the President would be pleased to issue orders that no vessel should be cleared at the custom-houses, save for a specified port, according to the general practice of nations: the practice of clearing many vessels, for the West Indies generally, carries with it a suspicion of a design to carry on contraband trade, or to disturb the public tranquillity in the dominions of the king, my master, and therefore the owner who clears out his vessel in this way, and without the certificates of the Spanish consuls, cannot complain if it be detained as suspicious. In fact, what difficulty can a merchant, acting fairly, have to specify the port of Havana, Kingston, Santa Martha, Guayaquil, Porto-Bello, Rio Janeiro, or any other of an independent nation? None, unquestionably; since, in case of not finding a good market at one place, he proceeds to another, with a depreciation made at the port he touched at, of the motives which obliged him to alter his destination.

The wisdom and humanity which distinguish the President and the administration, cannot fail to perceive the solidity of these observations, and to that end to satisfy all their just reclamations, will certainly be sensible to the violent proceedings of which my government now complains, and I persuade myself will not hesitate in ordering that the proclamation of embargo issued by Gen. Morillo, be declared null, and that the American property which may have been taken under it, be immediately restored to its owners.

In this confidence, I am ex hereto a list of the vessels already known to have been captured.

king to conform to the established rules and orders, regulating, not only neutrals, but Spanish vessels also, that they may avoid the consequences of their non-observance, notwithstanding his majesty's desire to afford them within his dominions, all the benefits and advantages compatible with the public safety and his royal interests.

I hope that the explanation which I have thus taken the liberty to make, until I have received the answer of the king, my master, will quiet the anxiety of the President as to the proclamation of general Morillo, and that it will be viewed by him as a continuation of my earnest desire to reinstate the commerce of the two nations reciprocally, on the most liberal and favorable footing.

I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Erving, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 20th, 1816.

« You have been apprized already of a similar measure, which was taken in regard to the vessels which had been seized at Carthagena, and the citizens of the United States who, under various pretexts, had been arrested and imprisoned there. I have the pleasure to state that the application succeeded, as to our citizens, though it failed as to the vessels. You will interpose directly with the Spanish government in favor of the latter, documents respecting which shall be forwarded to you either by the present or some early opportunity. »

Mr. Erving to his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first Minister of State, &c.

Madrid, September 26, 1816.

SIR—I am ordered by my government to apply to his majesty through your excellency, for the restitution of sundry American vessels and cargoes which have been seized and brought into Cartagena, or other places within that command or vice royalty, under pretext of a pretended blockade, issued by Don Pablo Morillo, in December, 1815.

When that blockade was communicated to the American government, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, in a note of March 20th, 1816, addressed to his majesty's minister at Washington, formally protested against it; and it was hoped that on proper representations being made by that minister to Gen. Morillo, he would retract his measure, or if not, that his majesty being made acquainted with the remonstrance of the American government, would immediately send out orders which might produce the same effect, and assure for the future, due liberty to the American commerce in those seas.

But it now appears that as late as the month of June, no alteration had taken place in the measures of Morillo, no attention had been paid to the interference of Don Luis de Onis, and finally the commissioner, Mr. Hughes, was sent by the government of the United States to Cartagena, for the purpose, amongst others, of reclaiming the property seized, which had been relaxed in the latter times, by the effect of circumstances, though modified, however, in favor of neutrals, by leaving two ports open to their commerce. You are aware that, agreeably to those laws, no foreign vessel was allowed to trade with the dominions of his majesty, on that continent, without a special license, and that vessels found near, or evidently shaping a course towards them, were liable to confiscation as interlopers. Not only that part of the coast lying between Santa Martha and the river Atrato, but the whole coast eastward and southward of those points, from the Oronoco to the territory of this republic, belongs to the Spanish monarchy, and, consequently, any vessel whatever, found near it, or standing towards it, can have no other object than to carry on smuggling, or stir up a civil war in the king's dominions; in either case, the laws of nations recommend the seizure of the vessels so employed.

It is therefore that I now find it necessary to write to your excellency upon this disagreeable subject.

It is vain, sir, to hope that the United States will ever consent to blockades upon the principles of Gen. Morillo; they will acknowledge none to be valid, which are not strictly conformable to the well known principles of public law, principles most clearly defined, and quite indisputable, to which the United States have always adhered in their own practice, and to the infringement of which in any form, in any degree, or under whatever pretext, they have always opposed themselves.

The blockade of Gen. Morillo is repugnant to the law, because it extends over several hundred miles of coast, and an indefinite distance from the shores, of course cannot be enforced as a blockade, but remains a bare pretext for spoliation. A blockade by sea, to be acknowledged as valid by the United States, must be confined to particular ports, each having a force stationed before it, sufficient to intercept the entry of vessels, and no vessel shall be seized even in attempting to enter a port so blockaded, till she has been previously warned away from that port.

I may be excused from dilating on rules so perfectly established, so consonant to justice and to reason, in writing to a person of your excellency's knowledge and experience.

His majesty, who does not fail, through his minister, Mr. Onis, to assure the United States of his constant disposition to cultivate relations of friendship with them, and to that end to satisfy all their just reclamations, will certainly be sensible to the violent proceedings of which my government now complains, and I persuade myself will not hesitate in ordering that the proclamation of embargo issued by Gen. Morillo, be declared null, and that the American property which may have been taken under it, be immediately restored to its owners.

In this confidence, I am ex hereto a list of the vessels already known to have been captured.

Renewing to your excellency assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

Schr. Adeline of Baltimore, at Carthagena.

Friend's Hope, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.

Schooner Count, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.

Charles Stewart, of New-Orleans, at Santa Martha.

Edward Graham, at Santa Margarita.

Ghent, of Norfolk, at Puerto Cabello.

N. B. It is believed that the cargoes of several of these vessels have been confiscated without even the form of trial.

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Pedro Cevallos to George W. Erving, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Erving, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 20th, 1816.

« You have been apprized already of a similar measure, which was taken in regard to the vessels which had been seized at Carthagena, and the citizens of the United States who, under various pretexts, had been arrested and imprisoned there. I have the pleasure to state that the application succeeded, as to our citizens, though it failed as to the vessels. You will interpose directly with the Spanish government in favor of the latter, documents respecting which shall be forwarded to you either by the present or some early opportunity. »

I renew to you the assurances, &c.

PEDRO CEVALLOS.

October 17, 1816.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, dated

MADRID, December 15, 1816.

« I had the honor, by my letter, No. 23, (of October 27) to communicate to you the continuation of my correspondence with Mr. Cevallos on various subjects, and by that of October 31st, (No. 24), to inform you that he had been dismissed from his employments, and succeeded in them by Don Jose Pizarro.

« I herewith submit to you copies of my correspondence with this new minister.

« He has not replied to my note of the 23d October, respecting Morillo's blockade-proclamation. »

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Luis De Onis to the Secretary of State.

SIR—His excellency the vice roy of the kingdom of New Grenada, communicates to me, under date of the 2d of September last, that tranquillity being restored throughout the whole kingdom of Santa Fe, and all its provinces having submitted to his majesty's government, the commander in chief, Don Pablo Morillo, has thought fit to raise the blockades which he had established on those coasts, the causes having ceased which obliged him to impose it; and that in consequence of this determination, the beforementioned vice roy has been pleased to open the provinces of that kingdom, and particularly the port of Cartagena, to the commerce of the powers in amity with his majesty, under the regulations specified in the printed papers, which I have the honor to transmit here with.

I hope, sir, that you will be pleased to bring this to the knowledge of the President, that he may see the disposition of his majesty to favor the commerce of this republic in every thing that may be compatible with the security of his dominions, and comports with his interests. I renew my respects, &c. and pray God to preserve you many years.

LOUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1817.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, dated

MADRID, March 10, 1817.

(Proclamation of Morillo.)

« On this affair I wrote on the 26th September, 1816, and was answered October 17th, that an "informe" should be taken of the admiralty; I wrote again on the 25th of October, and remain without any answer. »

[DOCUMENTS]

Relative to the Decision of the Commissioners under the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Commissioners of the two Governments under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent having come to a decision upon the questions submitted to them, I lay before Congress copies of that decision, together with copies of the Declaration signed and reported by the Commissioners to this government.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1818.

Decision of the Commissioners under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent.

By Thomas Barclay and John Holmes

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK.

It will be recollect that the books for receiving subscriptions of stock in this bank, will be opened at this office, on Wednesday next.

We are gratified to observe, that a very able federal writer has commenced the publication of a series of essays in the United States Gazette, to prove—

That the cause of Spanish America is just in itself;

That the laws of nations would justify us in immediately recognizing the independence of that country, and treating its governments as independent;

That should war with Spain follow, England would remain neutral; That the complete emancipation of the colonies would augment our power, extend our commerce, and exalt our character.

These positions are incontrovertible; and we cannot withhold the expression of our pleasure at finding them maintained with vigor by a writer belonging to a party so generally hostile to the cause of liberty and independence in other countries.

Lexington & Louisville.

COPY OF A LETTER, DATED

Louisville, March 7, 1818.

“MY DEAR SIR—This is the first visit to this place, in which I have had leisure to look around me and examine its local advantages with satisfaction.

Although several of our friends have uniformly coincided in opinion, as to the progress of wealth and business here, and the identity of interest between Louisville and Lexington, yet there are many persons in both places, who seem wholly unconscious of this reciprocal interest both in its nature and extent.

What can contribute more to the progress and prosperity of Louisville, than its becoming the depot for the produce of the upper country, so extensive and rich in the production of all valuable export staples—as well as the immense quantity of merchandise, now about to assume its natural channel of import by way of New Orleans?

What can contribute more to augment the wealth and business of Lexington and its vicinity, than increased prices for its manufactured fabrics and products of the soil?

If you can command a higher price here for your surplus labor than at home, then this should be your place of sale; and the interests of the two places will be advanced just in the ratio that Lexington increases the business of Louisville, and Louisville advances the prices to Lexington and its surrounding country.

By way of example, tobacco is now selling at six dollars per cwt. and the demand is ten fold beyond the supply; whilst at the very same moment, tobacco is selling in the neighborhood of Lexington for four dollars per cwt. of equal quality; a distance from the points of sale, being from 60 to 100 miles—The farmers in the vicinity of Louisville, are therefore receiving one third more for their labor, than the farmers around Lexington. And why is this great difference in the value of labor near the two places? Because nature has decreed this the proper point of export; and it must become the point of exchange and import also, to a considerable extent, for the upper country.

And how can the farmers and planters of the upper country, place themselves upon a fair footing with those of this section of country, in obtaining the value of their labor? Simply, by getting their surplus articles for export, (the result of their labor) to this point of export, with the least possible expense, and the greatest certainty of time. And how is this to be done? By improvements in navigation, and by turnpike roads. The former is the most difficult, the most expensive and uncertain, and will be consequently the longest delayed. But the latter (turnpike roads) are so practicable—the amount of expense so well ascertained—the cost of transportation on them so inconsiderable—the value in their use so immense—that it is cause of astonishment and regret to the reflecting mind, that those so deeply interested, should so long have neglected this vital improvement.

It is said by competent judges, that the cost of transportation on a turnpike from Lexington to Louisville, should not exceed 1-2 cent per lb. Had the farmers and planters in your neighborhood now the benefit of a turnpike, they would be receiving \$5.50 for their tobacco; whereas, they now receive \$4. No further exemplification need be given; and in speaking on this subject, the same facts and the same results are equally applicable to all articles for shipment, whether of our own growth or fabric.

With the same number of hands—with the same quantity of soil in cultivation—a planter near Louisville now receives \$1500, for which a planter in the upper country receives \$1000. Give the upper country planter a turnpike road, and both planters would receive \$1500—deducting therefrom the cost of transportation.

With facts like these before them, I cannot but believe, that the whole country above this will with an undivided effort (for it is an undivided interest) embark in the vigorous prosecution of the turnpike road to this place. It were money well spent, were each farmer and landholder in the vicinity of this road, to make a donation of 10 per cent upon his whole capital; for it would add 30, perhaps 50 per cent, to the value of his es-

tate. Such donations, however, are not necessary to the object. The liberal charters granted by the last legislature of Kentucky, require only some active and energetic men to lead the way, and the community must follow where their best interests so strongly propel.

As relates to Lexington, I believe the completion of the turnpike road to this place, would have a more powerful influence upon its immediate growth and prosperity, than any other measure within our reach. Establish the road, and the merchant at Lexington would purchase and receive the produce of an extensive neighborhood—the merchant would supply the shipper either at Lexington or Louisville—and the Louisville prices would regulate the sales, deducting the cost of transportation on the turnpike. The rich and extensive country which surrounds Lexington, and from which produce could be brought to that point of the turnpike at but little expense, would secure to it a portion of the benefits which Louisville is to enjoy so largely.

Since my arrival here, several objects have presented themselves, strongly indicating the rapid growth and prosperity of the place. The stock in the Insurance Company against losses by fire, or otherwise, was taken up immediately; the books being open only long enough for subscribers names to be recorded.—The stock of the Companys to turnpike the road from this to Shippingport and Portland, was taken without any hesitation, and the laborers are actually at work on the road.

The books for stock in the turnpike to Shelbyville, were opened but a few days, when about \$100,000 dollars were subscribed. The books for stock in the Ohio Canal Company, have not yet been opened. The object of this Company, you have no doubt understood, was to open a canal on this side the Falls of the Ohio river. The charter is a very liberal one in every respect, and contains one feature alone which should, and I have little doubt, will secure success. It retains \$250,000 of the stock—\$50,000 for the United States, and \$50,000 each for the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

No object of internal policy has or can present itself to these states, more deeply affecting the interests of their citizens; and a majority of their respective legislatures have already manifested the importance in which this object is held, by appointing commissioners to ascertain the most practicable means of removing this obstruction to their commerce.

Two engineers, men of acknowledged talents, have followed each other in all the experiments necessary to ascertain the practicability and expense of the canal. Its practicability is ascertained beyond doubt; and I understand the only difference between the engineers, is about 30,000 or \$40,000 expense; one having made the cost of the canal about \$370,000, and the other about \$340,000, if I am correctly informed.

The great apparent fall in the river, is produced by a chain of rocks, obstructing the flow of the river at this point; the actual fall being about 23 feet, passing the whole interruption; a distance of about two miles. Three or four locks would be sufficient for the easy and safe passage of boats of any burthen up or down; and that this great national object, for such it is, can be effected for less than half a million of dollars, there is now no question.

The general and state governments, need only be satisfied of the facility and certainty with which this canal can be completed, and the moderate sum it requires, to act with that liberality and magnanimity, suited to the importance of the object and the deep interest of so large a portion of the union.

No doubt can be entertained but the states concerned, as well as the general government, would either take the stock allotted to them, or make prompt and liberal advances, upon being assured of their judicious and successful application.

General William Lytle, of Ohio, owns the land through which it is expected the canal will run. I understand he has, with a liberality highly creditable to himself, in the disposition of his immensely valuable estate near Louisville, determined on reserving all the water and soil necessary for public purposes, in arbories, foundries, &c. both for the general and general governments.

I have protracted my letter beyond the ordinary limits, but am well aware the subjects hastily glanced at will interest you—however the manner may sink below the matter. In rendering justice to Louisville and its promises of progressive wealth and business, you will not understand me as under-estimating those of Lexington and its vicinity. Nature has, with a hand more than bounteous, heaped blessings on your section of country. It is due to both places, that their respective advantages and mutual interests should be pointed out and pursued, regardless of every thing like local jealousies. These feelings, all candid and liberal men will unite in effacing, and substituting nobler in their place. As to the petty political subterfuge resorted to by some men, of denouncing and ridiculing what they are pleased to call “Lexington democracy,” and “Lexington dictation,” it may have for a time amused some and deceived others. It has perhaps, also furnished some thoughtless young men with what they consider smart things, to give themselves consequence in certain circles of society. This subterfuge was too shallow, long to deceive men of candor and intelligence; and its authors have incurred contempt for themselves, in the effort to render other men odious.

As to Lexington, the purity of her republican principles—her enterprise in the useful objects of life—the cha-

racter with which she clothed herself during the late war—the extent and intelligence of her population—and her institutions of learning and public utility, will always secure her the admiration and respect of the real friends of liberty and science. She can only excite envy, where it will rankle, recoil and embitter the bosom that nurtures it. Much of the hostility, heretofore subsisting against Lexington, has grown out of this political hostility and recrimination of a few individuals. The veil has become too thin, and the subterfuge has dug its own grave.

If Louisville has entertained prejudices growing out of political hostility to Lexington, she will in time find a grave also, for these feelings; and the two places will be drawn as closely together, as mutual interest and prosperity can bind two communities.”

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mercy Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

On Friday, the 27th day of February, 1818, a number of the citizens of Mercer county, Ky. assembled at the house of Dr. John Bosley, in said county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the policy of encouraging Domestic Manufactures.

Chief Justice Boyle was called to the chair, and

HENRY P. SMITH was appointed secretary.

Jesse Smith then laid before the meeting, a circular letter received by him from the corresponding committee of “The Kentucky Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures,” organized at Lexington; which said circular being read and highly approved of, after the most mature and deliberate consideration, the citizens then assembled in order to promote the noble objects recommended in said circular, of encouraging domestic manufactures, unanimously determined to form, and there did form and organize themselves into a society, to be entitled “The Mercy Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.”

The society being formed, the Hon.

John Boyle was again called to the chair, and Henry P. Smith appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were then moved and adopted, to wit:

1. Resolved, That every zealous and enlightened friend to the prosperity of this country, must view with peculiar regret, the impediments with which foreign importations have embarrassed the infant arts in America. We are sensible that those importations are not only highly unfavorable to every mechanical improvement, but that they nourish a spirit of dependence and of foreign attachment, which tend to lessen our love of country and tarnish the glory of our national character.

2. Resolved, That every zealous and enlightened friend to the prosperity of this country, must view with peculiar regret, the impediments with which foreign importations have embarrassed the infant arts in America. We are sensible that those importations are not only highly unfavorable to every mechanical improvement, but that they nourish a spirit of dependence and of foreign attachment, which tend to lessen our love of country and tarnish the glory of our national character.

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30. Res

Robert Wickliffe & Rich- ard Hawes Jr.

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.

The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the clashing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq.

Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

Feb. 7.—13t RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY, NOW DRAWING IN THE CITY OF

PHILADELPHIA, First Drawn No. \$5000.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

100 Prizes of 1000 DOLLARS each, equal to \$100,000,

All floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn on the first day, in addition to the following grand capitals :

\$ 50,000 : : : \$ 5,000
20,000 : : : 5,000
10,000 : : : 5,000

PRICE OF TICKETS, \$ 30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S Lucky Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE,

Who sold Ticket No. 3320, which drew on the last new-year's day, the great prize of \$100,000, the highest ever sold in America.

*Orders received from all distant adventurers (post paid,) enclosing the cash or prizes in the late Baltimore Lotteries, the last class of the above or New York Lotteries, will be duly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. & M. ALLEN & CO.
No. 151, Market Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 27—March 20.—4t.

A STRAY.

TAKEN UP by Charles Harte, living three miles below Perryville, in Mercer county, one Bay Mare and Brown Filly, to wit— the bay mare supposed to be 13½ hands high, 6 years old, no brands perceptible, appraised to ten dollars—the filly, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to \$25—Given from under my hand, this 2d day of January, 1818.

RICH'D. HUFF, J. P.

March 20—3t*

A STRAY.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Handy, living on North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, one Sorrel Horse, about 16 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, small blaze in his face, near foot white a little above the hoof, no brand perceptible, trots and paces—appraised to \$5. Given under my hand, this 20th January, 1818.

WILL. STONE.

March 20—3t*

TECUMSEH, An imported Butl.

OF the true Holderness breed, being the largest breed in England, the cows of which give the largest quantity of milk—is now at the stables of William J. Banton, to be let to cows at \$100 each, the money to be paid when the cow is taken away. TECUMSEH is out of a cow that gave thirty-four quarts of milk per day; he is beautifully marked red and white, and will be three years old this spring.

Lexington, March 20, 1818—3t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a DEED of TRUST, executed by Lewis Hogan, for certain purposes there-in specified, I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, MARCH 31st 1818, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying at the lower end of the town of Lexington, and bounded as followeth, to wit: "Beginning at a stake, in Shaw's line; running thence with said line, N 45 W one hundred and seventy feet to a stake, in Bark Alley; thence with said alley, N 37½ E one hundred and ninety three feet eight inches, to a stake in Williams's line; thence with his line S 43½ E eighty-nine feet, eleven inches, to a stake, corner to David Woodruff's lot; thence with a line thereof eighty-nine feet to a stake, another corner to said Woodruff; thence with another line of said Woodruff's lot, N 47 W eighty-three feet nine inches, to a stake, another corner to said Woodruff; thence S 39½ W eighty-one feet, eight inches, to the beginning." The above described property will be sold for ready money, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the said 31st of March.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Trustee.

Lex. March 20.—2t.

Kentucky Society FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DO- MESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The members of this institution are reminded that a Quarterly Meeting is to be held at the Court-House in Lexington, on the first MONDAY in April next.

R. WICKLIFFE, President.

March 20—3t.

For Sale,

FOURTH PROOF JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the barrel or retail, at a low price
GROUND LOGWOOD, BRAZIL DITTO,
MADDER and COPPERAS
COFFEE, by the bag
8 Barrels of pure FLAXSEED OIL
100 Kegs WHITE LEAD, dry, and ground in oil
60 Kegs VENETIAN RED, RED LEAD,
and YELLOW OCHRE
2000 lbs. LAMPBLACK
PUTTY, VARNISH, LIQUID and STICK
SHOE BLACKING, CHALK
TAR, ROSIN, GRASS SEED, &c.

PAINTS mixed ready for painting, and
BRUSHES of every description,
At JOHN STICKNEY'S
Store, on Short street.

Lexington, March 20, 1818—3t*

Tobacco.

WANTED a few hundred hogheads of PRIME TOBACCO. Apply at the store of

THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.

Feb. 21—4t

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Colton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42—

October 14, 1816.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

Raised by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from \$30 to \$50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as \$250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.

JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.

LUKE USHER.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817—tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & CO.
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstore.

Lex. Dec. 27—tf

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, scrt.

George Cleveland, Complainant,
Against

The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased,
Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased,
and others, Defendants.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816.

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT B. SMITH & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 1818—tf

Valuable Landed Property

FOR SALE.

A NY person wishing an eligible situation in Logan County, Kentucky, may be accommodated by the Subscribers, who has from NINE to SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarksburg, and forty two from Nashville; and within three miles of two never failing Mills on Red River; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more than sufficient for its support, land of the first quality for Timothy Meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year; these works may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty one acres of cleared land on the premises in good heart, and a never failing spring of Limestone water. To prevent needless and perplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is \$12 per acre, one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 months, an indisputable title warranted.

ROBERT B. SMITH & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 1818—tf

Notice to Banks.

ALL kinds of BANK PAPER, of a quality equal to any in the United States, may be had at the Lexington Manufactory. Enquire at said Factory, or of

SEBREE & JOHNSON.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1818—tf

S. H. WOODSON,

AS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law.

His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1—tf

January 6, 1817.

RICH JEWELLERY.

Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches,

&c.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, in

forms the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Menello on Short-street, adjoining T. E. Boswell & CO. and opposite to Cheapside, a very elegant collection of

WATCLES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES,

which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit)

Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Dials extra jewelled, with Cases richly Chased,

Silver Patent Lever do. best quality,

Plain Gold and Silver do. do.

Ladies Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with

Gold Dials,

do. do. Pearl Set do. do.

Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,

Ladies' Fillingee do. do.

Rich Fillingee, Patent Diamond and Pearl

Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger

Rings,

Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets,

Red Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Turquois

Finger Rings,

Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets,

with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands,

Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces,

Rich Bead Ridicules and Purse,

Ridicule Clasps, Purse and Waist Clasps,

Silvery Pin Cases, Coral and Bells, Thimbles,

Gift Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, a small assortment of WATCH MAKER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of a good quality,

JOHN FLETCHER.

Lexington, Jan. 24—8t

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved

GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WIRE.

Also, best manufactured

PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All of which will be sold on the best terms.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Com-

pany will be

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the

public in general, that he has commenced the

business in all its various branches, in Fourth,

near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of

the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.